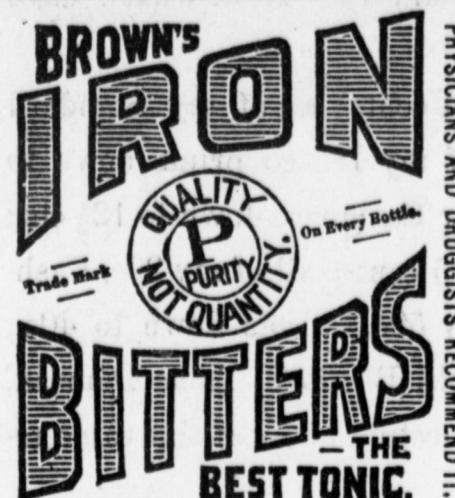


THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME VII.

MAYSVILLE, KY. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1888.

NUMBER 76.



MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.

MASTER WORKMAN LEWIS ORDERS THE MINERS BACK TO WORK.

Philadelphia Knights Amazed—Everyone Satisfied but the Railroaders, Who Will Continue Their Strike—The Cincinnati Shoemakers' Troubles.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 20.—The Reading coal miners have been ordered back to work next Monday by Master Workman Lewis, after which differences with the Reading Coal and Iron company are to be arbitrated.

Constitution Among the Knights. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The move made by Master Workman Lewis in ordering the miners' strike off, caused great consternation among the prominent knights of this city, leaders of the railroaders' strike and their followers: Mr. Lewis kept his promises to himself and did not let even John L. Lee know that he intended order the miners to return to work.

Lewis decided on Thursday afternoon that the best thing he could do for the miners was to order them back to work. He knew the terms the company would settle upon. Late in the afternoon he found that he could settle the strike by ordering the miners back, with the understanding that there would be no discrimination, and that the wage question would be discussed afterwards. He went to Scranton on Thursday evening, and there met John W. Hayes and several prominent local knights, but not Mr. Powderly.

Mr. Lewis stated that he could have settled the strike that afternoon, if the general board would order the railroaders' strike off. He was informed, much to his surprise, that the general board up to the time of their adjournment on Wednesday, had not taken absolute charge of the strike, as certain conditions had not been fulfilled by the strikers.

The conditions were that each district concerned in the strike should appeal to the board for aid. When Mr. Lewis was informed that the general board could not order off the railroaders' strike he decided to carry out his original plan and order off the miners' strike in virtue of his power as National master workman.

The Railroaders Dissatisfied.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 20.—The joint miners committee and Palo Alto Assembly 7689, labor bodies that met this morning to act on the official order declaring the miners strike off. Four other labor gatherings had been announced but the members saw no occasion for further deliberation at present and scattered to their homes to talk over the situation.

Every one is satisfied but the railroaders. The leaders talk wildly and foolishly, threatening to bring about a strike on all railroad lines in this and adjoining states; also, that the bituminous and other supplies are to be cut off from the Reading's traffic. The rank and file will in many instances report for duty, and local officials intimate that the less radical of railroaders will be given jobs as fast as needed.

"We have decided to fight it out to the bitter end until the Swigard agreement is lived up to," said Chairman Lee this morning.

Palto Alto railroad assembly meeting was largely attended, and by unanimous vote decided to continue the lockout. The action of Davis and Master Workman Lewis was denounced in vigorous terms. Miner leaders Thompson and Duffy left this morning for Philadelphia to confer with Reading officials.

Railroad Chairman Lee, in company with Cahill and others, left at noon to attend the railroad executive board meeting in Philadelphia, this evening. A meeting of the Reading railroad convention is called for Sunday, to take full action.

Cincinnati Shoemakers.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—Hannah Powderly assembly held an enthusiastic monster mass meeting at Druid's hall at 3 p. m. Friday. Fully five hundred girls and three hundred men were present and many were turned away. Mollie Weitler presided and red hot speeches were made by Goodenough and Butterworth. The former denounced Cavanaugh for expelling M. W. Cunningham, of Custer assembly of shoemakers, without holding a court, as required by Knights of Labor laws, and further said that before Cavanaugh was through he would find that he neither runs the court nor District Assembly No. 48.

Speeches were also made by Frank Moore, William Thorne, Frank Sieverman, Thomas Morrissey, S. F. Carey, Jr., of the Enquirer. Jackson assembly of shoemakers held a meeting last night, passed resolutions denouncing District No. 48, and refusing to sign the new rules, as they considered themselves members of National Trade District No. 216.

The combined executive board of shoe assemblies also held a meeting last night.

At several factories preparations were made to resume work, but no employees showed up. The manufacturers say they will start up, however.

Trouble is anticipated at Blacker & Gerste's factory, but the members of Hannah Powderly assembly will not take a part in it.

Mr. Dodson, chairman of the combined executive board, presented the communication from the combined executive board of shoe local to the executive board of the manufacturers this morning, and received the following reply:

"The manufacturers will recognize no other authority than of District Assembly No. 48."

Mr. Goodenough said to a reporter immediately:

"District Assembly No. 48 will never settle our troubles."

The above in a nutshell is where the fight stands at the present time.

Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Eighty per cent. of the locomotive engineers and firemen on the Chicago & Alton railroad will have their pay increased next month, according to an agreement between the management and Arthur, the grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive engineers, and J. Sargeant, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive firemen. These men have been in the city three days acting with the grievance

committee of the men and conferring with the railroad officials.

The agreement is that the passenger engineers are to be paid \$3.50 per hundred miles, the freight engineers \$4 per hundred, with the addition of fifty cents on way freights and coal branches. The firemen are to receive 55 per cent. of the engineers' pay on passenger trains and 55 per cent on freight trains.

A committee of engineers and firemen of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has been working for three days with the management of the railroad with the same purpose—to equalize the pay, and it is believed an arrangement to that effect will be made.

THE HATFIELD GANG.

Several of Them in the Louisville Jail. All Protest Their Innocence.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—The West Virginians, known as the Hatfield gang, attracted much attention in the county jail throughout the day. They were placed in the cells with other prisoners, and were up bright and early. These men have the reputation of being desperadoes, but their appearance would hardly indicate that any of them were cut throats, ambush assassins and murderers. Valentine Hatfield appears to be the leader of the gang, and while having more intelligence than the others, seems to be



MRS. VANCE. CAPT. VANCE. FRANK PHILLIPS. CAPT. ANS. HATFIELD.

an inoffensive and quiet old justice of the peace. He claims to know nothing of the many heinous crimes with which he is charged, and professes to be a much injured individual. He dresses fairly well for a mountaineer, speaks slowly and uses good language. It is claimed Hatfield has five living wives, and thirty odd living children, but of this he will not speak, but slyly winks when asked concerning his fascinating ways, and seems proud of his conquests.

The next most noticeable of the prisoners is old man Randolph McCoy. He is about sixty-five years old, bent with cares and sorrows, and with a most miserable looking creature. His face is one mass of heavy wrinkles, and his eyes are dull and dim. In an interview he asserts that Valentine Hatfield was the leader and instigator of all the trouble between the Hatfield-McCoy factions. As he related how his four sons and one daughter had been mercilessly butchered, his wife hit in the head with huge bludgeon, and his homestead burned to the ground, the old man shed tears and cried as if his heart was cracking. He says that he could have murdered Hatfield when he had him and his fellow prisoners, but that even with his family butchered like hogs in a slaughter house, he could not crimson his hands and soul with human blood. He seems entirely broken down, and claims to be innocent of all the crimes charged to his account.

The men spend their time in walking through the halls of the jail. About the only lively one among the lot is Moses Christian.

He is an expert fiddler and sows away at his instrument all the time, while some others of the common prisoners dance jigs and breakdowns much to the amusement of the many visitors, who through curiosity, have visited the jail throughout the entire day.

The case will come up in the United States court soon, when Judge Barr will decide the question of jurisdiction. A. J. Anxier, formerly United States marshal of Kentucky during Arthur's administration, will act as counsel for the prisoners, while ex-Congressman Eustis Gibson will represent the state of West Virginia and argue the constitutional questions involved. Ex-Governor Knott and Attorney-General Hardin will represent Kentucky.

AFTER SNELL'S MURDERER.

Inspector Bonfield Thinks They Are on the Right Clew.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—"I'll stake my reputation on the assertion that Tascott will be convicted of the Snell murder, if caught," emphatically declared Inspector Bonfield last night, "and we'll catch him, too," he continued.

"Your evidence will be purely circumstantial, won't it?"

"No; it will be more than circumstantial. What it is I won't say now, but it will be produced in court. It would be very improper to 'give away our hand' now." We can't try the case in the newspapers."

"Have you Tascott's picture?"

"No, I wish I had. We've been trying to get one for several days. I will personally pay a reward of \$50 for the picture of William Tascott taken within the past year."

"Has he a wife?"

"If he has we don't know her."

"You feel no compunctions over publicly branding young Tascott as a murderer?"

"No. You can rest assured that we have not taken this important step without knowing exactly what we were doing. It is not the effusion of a moment's excitement. We have evidence that must convict Tascott. If we had not we would never offer a reward for his arrest."

"Is Tascott classed among the Chicago crooks?"

"If you mean that he has done much work here I would say no. This is his home, but he has committed all his crimes elsewhere until a few weeks ago. He is not strictly speaking, a Chicago crook; he is not known by the police and detectives of Chicago."

"Was he ever arrested here?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"You think you'll catch him?"

"Sure of it."

ROTHSCHILD'S WEALTH.

IT IS AT THE BACK OF THE COPPER AND OTHER TRUSTS.

They Have a More Lucrative Scheme Than Making Loans to Hard-Pushed Governments—Gould Implicated—Our Warlike Measures in Morocco—Notes.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—It is well known that the wealth of the Rothschilds is back of the copper trust, but it has not been generally known that this powerful financial family was engaged in any other operation of this sort. It now appears, however, from some investigations made by a London journalist that they have been going into the trust business pretty extensively of late.

In fact it is said that the house have practically begun to go out of the business of lending credit to governments in straightened circumstances, and intend to pursue a more lucrative line of business, leaving banking to the houses like the Bleichraders and Hirsch. It is asserted that one of the objects of Jay Gould's visit to Europe was to talk over matters with Baron Rothschild and enter into a sort of pooling agreement for joint control of American and European markets for certain products.

It seems that these money kings and their associates in the United States and here have come to the conclusion that the great field for capital hereafter will be in the line of consolidation with a view to economy of production and enhancement of prices. The scheme is alleged to be to form trusts in connection with all the articles that are produced directly from the earth, especially minerals and oil.

This course is taken because of the comparative ease of acquiring control of the supply in such cases by buying up or trusting "the lands which are the source of supply."

One of the first of these combinations to be formed, it is said, will be the diamond trust. The limited number of fields producing diamonds makes the scheme nearly as easily of manipulation as the copper trust. Diamond producers have for some time past been complaining of a falling off in prices of the precious gems owing to unchecked competition. The diamond trust will bring back the good old days when diamonds were "worth something," and fancy prices will again be the rule. The smaller producers are to be guaranteed a sufficient share of the profits to keep them contented.

It is also said that gold and silver trusts are well under way. It is asserted that it is in this particular direction that "the fine Italian hand" of Mr. Gould is at work. The story is that he poured into the willing ears of the Rothschilds and their satellites a tale of how coin values can be enhanced by the limitation of production, greatly to the advantage of holders of securities with an expressed or implied gold clause in them, for instance, United States bonds, of which Gould is said to own a few.

These schemes sound very big, and at first sight it seems that the amount of capital required to carry them out must be almost incalculable. But this is an error. The main requirement is not so much capital as it is mutual agreement. If the great capitalists stand ready to guarantee against loss in case the mineral land owners will consent to make the experiment of shortening production, it is said that this will be the only point of the game where capital will actually be called into play. The dear public will furnish all the actual working capital required in the shape of payment for the products. In this way it is claimed that a syndicate with a few hundred million dollars could pretty well control all the mineral lands of the earth.

The Rothschilds are, as above stated, believed to be thoroughly converted to the idea that there is more profit in this sort of thing than in any other channel into which they can turn their vast capital, and they will have little difficulty in getting their correspondents throughout the world to go into the plan with them, thus forming an irresistible aggregation.

Gladstone's Greatest Effort in Vain.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Pro and con upon the Parnell amendments to the address as regards the Irish question, the oratorious Baldwin and Chancellor Groschen, on the side of the government, and O'Brien and William V. Harcourt on the other, have been pounding away at the British commons. The scene concluded yesterday with a speech by Mr. Gladstone, and a vote rejecting the amendment by a vote of 317 to 239.

The Daily News says: Mr. Gladstone spoke with a versatility, power, pathos, eloquence and argumentative cogency he has seldom equalled and never surpassed. His magnificent oration fully justified the wonderful closing scenes. The whole world might be ransacked to show a nobler spectacle than the "Grand Old Man," with the ardor of youth, pursuing his blessed work of uniting two peoples.

The Daily News says the result of the Southwark election is profound political portent, and that it is not only a heavy blow to the government but also a sign of Tory decay. It returned a Gladstonian.

From the sudden disappearance of the dynamitard convicts, Harkins and Callan, and the mysterious conduct of the officers of Scotland Yard, it is assumed that the convicts have made some important revelations regarding to whom he is behind them at the home office.

Uncle Sam and Muley Hassan.

TANGER, Feb. 20.—There exists, and has for centuries, a treaty condition between the sultan of Morocco and other powers, under which, by being taken under the protection of foreign governments as proteges, residents of Morocco become virtually citizens of the government protecting them. Our consul general, Rud Lewis, gave such protection to a Moorish Jew at Rahat, down the southwest coast, 150 miles from Tangier. This Jew was in possession of some mosque property, which he refused to vacate, and was in consequence arrested by the kaid of Tangier, after the baska of Tangier had appealed to Doyden, of our diplomatic corps, and to the Spanish minister to effect the Jew's removal.

In answer to the protest of our consul, Lewis, the baska says the sultan, Muley Hassan, has ordered him to no longer recognize the treaty clauses which give to the protected immunity from Mauritanian law.

Thereupon followed a demand on the sultan for the Jew's release, an apology and the adjustment of some financial claims which the sultan has not attended to. To support his demands he has sent for two United States men-of-war, which are expected soon to arrive from Ville Franche with the admiral of the Mediterranean on board.

A Bad Indication.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The fact that Sir Morrell Mackenzie has sent for his daughter to join him at San Remo, indicates that he will prolong his stay, and is reported as an unfavorable incident.

Italy's Navy.

ROME, Feb. 20.—The higher course of lectures in the naval academy has been suspended in order to allow pupils to join the men-of-war. Italy's war strength is chiefly in her navy, which is one of the finest in Europe, and it is evident that she soon expects to use it. The occupation of Abyssinia, in which she is engaged, would not raise the necessity of making middies of under-graduates.

Russia Wants More Gold.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—The minister of finance has ordered extensive purchases of foreign gold. He has also submitted to the Russian council of the empire a law to establish a metallic standard as a preparatory measure to the consolidation of Russian monetary currency.

Probably the purchase of gold in foreign markets will be made with new Russian securities. There is more than one way of effecting a loan for war purposes.

Much Worse.

SAN REMO, Feb. 20.—The crown prince's condition is very much worse this morning and the aspect is serious. His sleep last night was very much troubled and broken. The incision in the throat necessary for the operation of tracheotomy shows no marked signs of healing. The doctors agree in saying that the change in the patient's condition, which set in last night, is the most serious that has yet shown itself in the case.

Foreign Notes.

Lord Dufferin has accepted the post of ambassador to Italy.

The reichstag has rejected the government's anti-Socialist bill, and prolonged the existing laws for two years.

King William is reported as failing in health and broken in spirit, the latter a result of the condition of the crown prince.

A great drought prevails in the north of China, which is having the good effect of facilitating repairs of the destruction caused by the Yellow river inundations.

A Swiss and Italian syndicate has been formed which will advance the Italian government 50,000,000 francs to enable it to complete the Simplon railway tunnel and the railway lines which will connect therewith.

THE GRAND ARMY PENSION BILL.

Commander Rea Says He Believes the President Will Sign It.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Gen. John P. Rea, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was asked about the probable passage of the Grand Army pension bill and its approval by the president. Said he:

"I had a conversation with Mr. Cleveland about January 19, regarding pension matters. I told him why I thought our bill ought to pass. His views on pension question satisfied me entirely, and I have the impression that when our bill is laid before him he will approve it. You are to understand, though, that he made no promises whatever. I think the majority of the soldiers who will be benefited by this

bill are men who fought throughout the war—men who had the sand to stand up under every hardship, and who, if they did feel sick and worn out, were kept at their posts by a strong sense of duty. They were men whose constitutions were broken while they were discounting the future. Such men are now suffering disabilities directly traceable to the war. Though they have no hospital record, they ought

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ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

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MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1888

Was Blaine scared off the track? Would he not still be a candidate for President if he really thought there was any chance of election? Yea, verily.

The pensioners will cost the Government about \$80,000,000 this year. And still they cry for more. Well, it's better to pay it to them than lock it up in the treasury.

What shall be done with Rowan County? That is the question the Legislature will have to settle. The indications are that there will be no more Rowan in Kentucky when the "flowers bloom in the spring."

The New York Sun thinks it will be a regular picnic for the Democrats if the Republicans nominate John Sherman. His Chinese policy will kill him on the Pacific coast, and he could not come anyways near carrying New York. It looks like the Ohio statesman is about as near the Presidency as he will ever get.

Stock and Crops.

The mule trade in Atlanta, Georgia, amounts to \$1,500,000.

Thomas Luttrell, of Helena, sold his tobacco crop to Thomas Best at \$20 all round.

L. E. Flaugh, of Ripley, bought a three-year-old filly, by Glenelg at Lexington Friday for \$125.

It really looks like the farmers are going to overdo the tobacco business this season. Overproduction means a low price.

At Brassfield & Co's combination sale of horses at Lexington last week 266 head were sold in four days for \$91,190, an average of \$343.

Central Kentucky has the tobacco craze worse than ever, and should the coming season be a seasonable one, an immense crop will be grown.

Samuel Gray, who died in Bourbon County last week, sold \$50,000 worth of lambs and \$30,000 worth of wool from his Nicholas and Fleming County ranches a few years ago, the raising of one year.

Colonel W. W. Baldwin bought the black horse General Buckner by Bushwhacker, dam by Kentucky Clay, at Lexington Friday, for \$425. A. P. Darnell, of Flemingsburg, bought Laura Lair, three years old, by Harrison, Chief, for \$150.

Few stockmen realize the necessity of furnishing their animals with plenty of salt. Well salted animals are much healthier and stronger than stock that are compelled to do without; less liable to contagious diseases; will keep in flesh, besides always looking and feeling better.

Good shoats fed cooked wheat have been made to gain one pound of pork for every two pounds of wheat fed. Hogs should be from thoroughbred boars and good grade sows. This would be selling wheat at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel with hogs at four dollars and twenty-five cents per cwt.

Says the Western Tobacco Journal: "Edward Stevenson, formerly in the employ of the Globe Warehouse, is now located at Maysville, and we understand has purchased from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of the 1887 crop. He reports the crop of Mason County above the average of the State, and says most of it is bought up."

Tenantson Alexander Marshall's farm, near Marshall Station, Mason County, last year raised on the 20 acres in cultivation in tobacco, an average of little over 2,000 pounds to the acre, or a total of 40,000 pounds for the 20 acres, of the finest quality, and was sold at 21 cents a pound, yielding \$8,400 for the crop. This beats the record. It takes the best land, and the best kind of farming to produce such a result. Mason is the banner tobacco county now.—Fleming True Blue Democrat.

Sardis Select and Graded School.

The Sardis Select and Graded School will resume work in Arcade Hall, Monday, February 27th. The ensuing term will continue four months. German taught daily by Professor Wm. Suetze; music by Miss Carrie Dye. Professor W. R. Chandler, Principal. f18d3t

City Items.

Foerster's crackers are the best. Ask your grocer for them, and take no other.

The latest styles of wall paper and ceiling decorations, at J. C. Pecor & Co's drug and book store.

We invite the ladies to an early inspection of our white goods and embroideries—the largest and finest in the city. —D. Hunt & Son.

THE WILD TURKEY.

HUNTING THE CUNNING GOBBLER WITH A SPANISH CROSS BOW.

Maurice Thompson Describes a Genuinely Thrilling Sport—Patient Waiting of the Hunter—A Very Cautious Old Bird—A Moral Question.

Spring used to be the favorite time for shooting turkeys, and although the practice was bad and has been abolished justly I recall with intense pleasure many a morning spent in the bush chirping through the "bone" to allure a "gobbling" turkey cock to his death. I knew where the birds roosted in the heavy timber of the swamp and before daybreak I used to go to a spot near the roost and hide myself in a "brush blind"—a sort of tent formed of bushes. There with my rifle or my cross bow (as the long bow was not suited to the purpose) I began imitating the cry of the turkey hen. This would soon be answered by the gobble of a cock who was perched in the dense top of some giant oak or pine in the swampy jungle of a southern river "bottom." Many a time I have called a turkey to me before it was yet light enough to see how to aim my weapon. Usually the distance was so short, however, that nicely of shooting was not required. For this last popular method of pot hunting the cross bow was the best weapon of all, because it made so little noise when fired that one could call up and kill bird after bird without alarming the rest. I recall several instances in which I killed from two to six turkeys from the same blind during the space of an hour or two.

GENUINELY THRILLING SPORT.

When I use a gun I conform to the strictest rules of the gunning craft, but when I take up the gun of the savage then I do as the savage shooter does. After all, however, why is it any more savage to call a turkey up to you and shoot it with a cross bow than it is to lay its neck on a block, as your butcher does, and cut it in two? The gunner (and I am one) sometimes says that it is ignoble to shoot a bird before it flies. So it is, in a sportsman's view, if you use a shotgun loaded with 200 or 300 pellets of shot, but if you use a cross bow and one quarrel then it is very noble to shoot your game as you best can. And speaking of genuinely thrilling sport, I know of none so fine as this lurking under cover and luring a turkey to your shot, when your weapon's accurate range is not more than twenty-five yards.

Let the morning be a clear, sparkling, starry, frosty one, with perhaps just a hint of fog hanging low in the woods and a streak of daylight cracking the east. Take down your heavy old Spanish cross bow and your broad headed quarrels, swallow a small cup of coffee and go forth to your blind near the roost. Be very careful in approaching, so as not to let the birds know, and as soon as you are hidden begin their turkey "yelp" or croak. The sounds will have a strange effect as they break the stillness and go echoing through the woods, and it may try your patience waiting for a response, but at length it will come, a noise quite indescribable and imitable, the gobble of the cock, far off in the thickest part of the forest.

A VERY CAUTIOUS BIRD.

It always excites me, this first answer of the game, and I have great difficulty in getting full control of my nerves, so eager am I for the shot. He is a very cautious and patient bird, never hurrying, no matter how much you coax. Inch by inch, as it were, he creeps along, stopping here and there to let fall his wings and strut, or to stand and listen, but he does not fail to gobble at irregular intervals as he journeys toward you, on his zigzag route through the dense underbrush, and there is something in his manner which, although you cannot see him, assures you that he is sure to come into view at last. Now you draw back the string of your cross bow and set it securely in the nock of the nut, and lay a heavy quarrel in place. Meantime you have not stopped yelping at proper intervals. Soon enough you hear a slight rustle in the old dry leaves left over from winter. He is coming very near. Hark, that low, muffled roar is the sound he makes when he struts. Look out now, for if he sees you first your chance is gone. A low bush shakes right before you not more than twelve yards away. He is there. His dark outlines appear creeping along under the low hanging sprays of crisp winter foliage left over till spring. Now take your aim, and be very quick and steady. The stock of the cross bow touches your jaw, your finger is on the nut trigger. A moment, and then the dull sound of the bow's recoil is followed quickly by the swift whisk and heavy blow of the quarrel. The missile has been true. It has passed through the bird's body, killing it almost instantly. This may appear cruel, but why more cruel than taking a tame bird out of a coop and cutting off its head? Why more cruel to kill it than to eat it after it is killed? You see I rather like to put hard questions to soft people. It eases my conscience and worries me.

Good shoats fed cooked wheat have been made to gain one pound of pork for every two pounds of wheat fed. Hogs should be from thoroughbred boars and good grade sows. This would be selling wheat at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel with hogs at four dollars and twenty-five cents per cwt.

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INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

"O B." Writes to His Friend Spalding of Maysville in the Days Gone By and of Some of His Old Acquaintances.

MACON, GA., Jan. 27th, 1888

My Dear Friend Spalding—I have not heard from you or my young friend Phister for a long time. I can't write much myself and have to depend on the grandchildren to write for me. They are not always about, and when they are there are other young people about who are not interested in me. I don't mean by that they are not kind and polite to me. O, no; I can't complain of that for they do much to make me comfortable and happy. But young people will be young people and they can't help it any more than old people can. You and I were young once. I am now above eighty, and you must be well nigh so to that. Do you know that I got to thinking about old Maysville and I thought of a man who was older than you or I, and I could not think of his name until you and my friend Phister quit writing me. His name was James, Mr. James. I can't think of his other name. He made clocks I think, I know he used to mend them when I lived down on the corner of Second and Wall streets. You will remember him if you try.

One of the children brought me a paper with a letter in it from Maysville. You will find it in this letter. I wonder what they are writing about Sunday schools for now. I wrote to my friend Phister about Sunday schools long ago. Yes, my old friend Spalding, John and Johnson Armstrong used to help the Sunday schools along. They were good citizens and Christian men. I am glad that I know them. They used to live up on the bank of the river in big brick houses and they raised families of children who went to Sunday school. I saw one of the boys in New Orleans when I was there many years ago. He was getting along to be a man about fifty then, I reckon.

The children read to me from a newspaper, that Richard H. Collins died at Maysville just when the last year was dying. He had climbed up sixty-four rounds on the ladder of life before he fell into the grave. How many there are who climb not so many rounds, tire and give up, but they can't go back nor can they rest on the round they have reached. Their bodies fall and their spirits go—where? Let us hope the spirit of little Dick, as we used to call him, went where you and I hope to go—to the Right Hand.

You write me and get my young friend Phister to write me, but perhaps you and he too have fallen from the ladder. God's spirit be with you if you have, and if you are yet on the ladder may His mercies guide and support you. Your Friend. O. B.

Valuable Historical Document Lost.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 20.—It is believed that the papers of the original plot of land that the proprietors of the Providence plantation, headed by Roger Williams, received from the Indians, and the records of all changes in real estate and deeds down to 1834 have been destroyed in the great fire. The papers were in possession of Henry Staples & Company, in whose paper warehouse the fire started, and were locked up in a chest in the office. Henry Staples was the last secretary of the proprietors. A movement was recently set on foot to secure these valuable documents for the state, and on the day after the fire a resolution looking to that end passed the senate and in the house to-day was moved over to the judiciary committee, which containing the papers has not yet been found among the ruins.

Indians Said to be Starving.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 20.—Reports from Edmonton state that the Indians in the far northwestern territories are in a deplorable condition. The Indians at Lac La Biche and Stoney Plain are actually dying of hunger. The government issues rations to these tribes, but on account of various offenses they have been cut down until the Indians can no longer exist on them. The government officials have reported the state of affairs to Ottawa, but no steps have been taken to remedy the evil. It is feared the Indians will break into Hudson Bay company and other stores and perhaps do serious mischief if they are not given food.

Editor Spies' Successor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Herald says one of the most noted Anarchists of England has been engaged as editor of the Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, of which Spies was formerly editor. His real name is known to but very few persons, and is kept secret. He is known as Harry London. He is a young man, but very learned. He belongs to the philosophical school of Anarchy, and is on intimate terms with such Anarchists as Prince Krapotkin and William Morris, the poet. He intends to broaden the tone of the Arbeiter Zeitung, and make it the organ of all grades of advanced thought.

The late Gen. McKee Dunn left all his fortune to his wife. His will was the shortest ever filed in Washington, and consisted of four lines.

He knew that she painted and padded, but he secret would never betray, But when as a bride at the altar stood she, The old fellow "gave her away."

Exchange.

RETAIL MARKET.

Coffee 20¢ per lb. 20¢ per lb.
Molasses, new crop, per gal. 35¢ per gal.
Golden Syrup. 4¢ per gal.
Sorghum, Fancy New. 40¢ per gal.
Sugar, yellow C. 5¢ per lb.
Sugar A. 9¢ per lb.
Sugar, granulated 8¢ per lb.
Sugar, powdered, per lb. 8¢ per lb.
Sugar, New Orleans, 9¢ per lb.
Teas. 6¢ per lb.
Coal Oil, head light 8¢ per gal. 15¢ per gal.
Bacon, breakfast 12¢ per lb.
Bacon, clear sides, per lb. 10¢ per lb.
Bacon, ham, 12¢ per lb.
Bacon, shoulder, per lb. 12¢ per lb.
Beef, 9¢ per lb.
Butter, 9¢ per lb.
Chickens, each. 25¢ per doz.
Eggs, 9¢ per doz. 17¢ per doz.
Flour, Limestone, per barrel. 5¢ per lb.
Flour, Old Gold, per barrel. 5¢ per lb.
Flour, Fancy New. 4¢ per lb.
Flour, Mason County per barrel. 4¢ per lb.
Flour, Royal Patent per barrel. 4¢ per lb.
Flour, Mayville Family, per barrel. 5¢ per lb.
Flour, Graham, per sack. 15¢ per lb.
Honey, per lb. 20¢ per lb.
Lard, 9¢ per lb.
Meat, 9¢ per lb.
Onions, per peck. 40¢ per peck.
Potatoes, per peck. 25¢ per peck.
Apples, per peck. 40¢ per peck.

To our country friends: We are headquarters for Molasses.

OUR GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

Will commence Wednesday, January 11. Read what I have to offer you during this sale:

All of my 5c. prints down to 4 cents; all of my Standard 7½c. prints down to 5 cents; all of my Indigo prints down to 7½ cents; all of my 15c. Manchester Cashmere down to 12½ cents; all of my 4-4 Cashmeres down to 15 cents; all of my 30c. Cashmeres down to 23½ cents; all of my 50c. Tricots down to 40c.; Black Silks, Colored Silks, Flannels, Blankets, Table Damask, Canton Flannels, Muslins and Sheetings to go at the same reduction.

CLOAKS AND JACKETS—I have twenty-five Jackets which cost \$5; I am now selling them at \$2.50. I will close out the remainder of my Cloaks at correspondingly low prices. Come early and secure a bargain.

M. B. MCKRELL,

ONE DOOR BELOW POSTOFFICE.

J. BALLENGER.

DIAMONDS.

WATCHES, and JEWELRY.

SPECTACLES.

FANCY GOODS.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Desirable residence in Brick Row on Third street, now occupied by R. E. Lovell. Apply to L. W. ROBERTSON, Court street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A desirable residence, containing six rooms. Apply to B. F. WILLIAMS.

LOST.

LOST—Sunday, plain gold ring, between the residence of James Hasson and Wall street, with inscription "Tom to Ellen." Return to JAMES HASSON and receive reward.

FOUND.

FOUND—Saturday, a pair of spectacles, steel frame. Call at this office. 2933t

FOUND—Sunday, a brass key. Owner can get same by calling and paying for this notice. 1703t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

at Maysville, in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, February 14, 1888.

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DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY.
Proprietors.

MONDAY EVEN'G, FEB. 20, 1888.

INDICATIONS—"Colder, fair weather."

New crop molasses, 35, 40 and 50 cents, at Calhoun's.

THERE was one addition to the Baptist Church last night.

THERE are nine persons imprisoned in the station house.

SAM JONES is booked for Deering camp meeting next July.

JOSEPH SHEDD is in custody at Carlisle on charge of forgery.

RECEIVED to-day, a fresh lot of oat meal and rolled oats, cheap, at Hancock's.

MRS. OTON has gone to Atlanta, Ga., to give a series of readings there and elsewhere.

WILLIAM LUTTRELL, of Helena, whose illness was noticed some days ago, was improving at last accounts.

ROBERT ROSS has resigned his position as clerk at A. Honan's and accepted a place at A. M. Rogers' shoe store.

ROBERT ANDERSON, superintendent of the mail delivery at Cincinnati, has been spending a few days in town.

PREACHING this evening at the Christian Church at 7:30 o'clock, preceded by a Bible meeting and song service.

MRS. ELIZABETH CARE has been seriously ill for several days with congestion of the brain. Her condition is critical.

ELDER O. A. CARE, of Springfield, Mo., arrived Saturday, having been called here by the serious illness of his mother.

REV. R. B. GARRETT went to Augusta this morning to assist in a protracted meeting. He expects to be absent about two weeks.

THE Bourbon Common Pleas Court convened at Paris to-day with one hundred and nine cases on the docket, of which thirty-nine are appearances.

THERE are eight prisoners in the jail, and all of them are negroes. Five are serving sentences for riotous conduct at Washington on election day last August.

MISS MAGGIE M. NILAND's dress-making establishment is in the rooms over Miss Mattie Carr's millinery store. Work promptly done. Terms reasonable.

THE services at the M. E. Church to-night will commence at seven o'clock, and continue one hour. Quarterly conference will then be held. All are invited.

For your pure, fresh, home-made candy go to "Lewis' Candy Kitchen," Second street, four doors east of George T. Wood's drug store. Please call and examine goods.

THE suit between the Vanceburg Natural Gas Company and R. W. Evans, the contractor, will probably be compromised, and the work of sinking the well be resumed.

A STATEMENT of the condition of the First National Bank appears in this issue. At the close of business February 14th, its individual deposits subject to check amounted to \$356,598.47.

AT Lexington, the trial of Lucretia Munday for the murder of her husband resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The case has been in court for years and has cost the State a big pile of money.

CONGRESSMAN G. M. THOMAS has introduced a bill in the House for the relief of Eli Davis. Mr. Davis' petition accompanies his bill. A petition to accompany John G. Harmon's bill for relief has also been filed.

JUDGE COLE and his counsel, Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, returned Saturday from Frankfort. They were accompanied by Commonwealth's Attorney Sallee, County Clerk Ball, Master Commissioner Allan, D. Cole and others.

THE negro Joe Doyle, in jail on charge of horse stealing, is recovering slowly from the gun shot wound inflicted by William Huber. He is not able to sit up yet, however, and it will be some time before he can get out of his cell.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of McClanahan & Shea in this issue. They have an entirely new stock of stoves, mantles, grates and tinware, and are also prepared to do tinroofing, guttering, spouting and job work of all kinds in their line.

DR. DIMMITT, of Germantown, has returned from Covington, where he was summoned to see Mrs. Lutie Walden Johnson, who is dangerously ill of typhoid fever. Her friends in Maysville will be glad to learn that her symptoms were more favorable at last accounts. There is some hope of her recovery.

NEATLY NABBED.

Marshal Jas. Heflin Captures Charles Bowles, Who is Wanted in Bath County on the Charge of Murder.

Charles Bowles, colored, was a prisoner at the station house yesterday, and will be taken to Owingsville, Bath County, to-day or to-morrow, where he is wanted on the charge of murder.

The crime was committed at Sharpsburg the first week of last December. The killing was done at night, and Bowles made his escape and eluded the officers until Saturday. Marshal Heflin had heard of the case. Last week he learned that Bowles had been working up [about Concord on the new railroad. The Marshal of Carlisle, who was assisting in the case, came here Saturday and the two officers left that afternoon to make the arrest. Arriving at Concord they found out that their man was spending the night at the home of a negro about two miles back of that place. They reached the house about 8 o'clock and had the handcuffs on Bowles before he could recover from the surprise occasioned by their sudden entrance. No trouble was had in landing the accused behind the bars in this city.

Bowles is about thirty years old, and is under the medium in size and height.

He is slightly crippled in the left leg, that limb having been broken three times.

He tells contradictory stories about the murder. He is a single man, and lived with his mother. Charles Summers also made his home at the house.

The two men quarreled over a suit of clothes Summers had taken from Bowles' trunk. On the night of the killing the quarrel was renewed in a second story room at their home.

Summers rushed down stairs for his pistol. Mrs. Bowles interfered at this point, and started to her son's room to pacify him. Bowles not knowing it was his mother at the door, fired and shot her through the shoulder. Summers had his weapon by this time, and opened fire on Bowles. His first shot missed.

While attempting to fire the second time a bullet from Bowles' pistol ended his life.

This is the substance of Bowles' story.

Since the killing he has been at Huntington, W. Va., Portsmouth, O., and other points.

Death of Mrs. Alfred Clift.

Mrs. Louisa Clift, wife of Mr. Alfred Clift, died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the family residence on the Fleming pike, near the city limits.

She had been sick just one week, death resulting from diseases of heart and lungs.

The deceased was in the sixty-sixth year of her age. Her maiden name was Wilson, and she was a native of this city.

Her first husband, Granville Young, died a few years after their marriage.

Afterwards she married Mr. Alfred Clift, who survives her. She leaves three children—Mrs. Sam Strode, of Lewisburg; Mrs. Langhorne Tabb, of this city, and Mr. Charleton Clift, a resident of this county.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock at the family residence, services by Rev. D. A. Beardley. Friends of the family are invited.

No further notice will be given.

The following will prove of interest to the members of St. Patrick's Church, of this city. It is taken from the Cincinnati Telegram, which says: "Right Rev.

C. P. Maes, Bishop of Covington, received the following letter from Rev. D. J. O'Connell, rector of the American College in Rome:

AMERICAN COLLEGE, ROME,
January 24th, 1888.

Right Rev. Dear Bishop:—I take great pleasure in being able to inform you that on the evening of the 21st, I had the honor of presenting to the Holy Father your address and your handsome offering.

His Holiness expressed much gratification and commanded me to write you a very kind letter of thanks and to send you, for yourself, your clergy and your flock, his Apostolic Benediction.

With sentiments of respect and distinguished regard, I remain, Rt. Reverend Dear Bishop, your most obedient servant in Xto.

D. J. O'CONNELL,
RT. REV. G. P. MAES, D. D.

Covington, Kentucky."

Miss Lela Wheeler left for Cincinnati last Friday evening to complete her musical education at the College of Music.

The Sunday Morning Call says: "The young lady was accompanied by Mrs.

Lucy Keith, of this city, who is deeply interested in the culture of Miss Wheeler's voice, and who will personally look after the necessary comforts attending her musical education. We may confidently expect, in the not very distant future, to hear Miss Wheeler's name prominently mentioned among the famous singers of our land."

As DEPUTY MARSHAL of Maysville, I

will, on February 21st, at 2 p. m., sell one

black-and-white-spotted hog at public

auction. Half of left ear cut off. Sale

will take place at my home in the Fifth

ward. W. B. DAWSON, D. M. C. M.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

An Eloquent Sermon in Commemoration of Their Twenty-fourth Anniversary.

Yesterday was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the organization of the order of Knights of Pythias, and in commemoration of the event the members of Limestone Lodge No. 36, of this city, attended divine worship in a body at the court house, where they listened to an eloquent sermon by Rev. R. B. Garrett, pastor of the Baptist Church.

The services were attended by a large crowd, the Pythian Knights occupying seats immediately in front of the pulpit. After reading of scriptures, prayer and singing by the choir, Mr. Garrett delivered a discourse that was pronounced one of the most interesting and eloquent heard in this city for many a day. He spoke from the text, "There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother"—his subject being "Friendship." The closest attention was given the speaker throughout.

The sermon will be published in full, if the following request of Limestone Lodge be granted:

MAYSVILLE, KY., Feb. 20th, 1888.
Rev. and Sir Knight R. B. Garrett:—The undersigned committee acting for Confidence Lodge No. 36, K. of P., desire to express to you their very high appreciation of the sermon delivered by yourself on the anniversary of our order Sunday morning February 19th, 1888, and respectfully request that you will furnish a copy of same for publication in the city papers. Fraternally yours, in F. C. & B.

A. A. WADSWORTH,
THOMAS A. DAVIS,
J. K. LLOYD,
T. M. WOOD,
Committee.

The first lodge of this order was instituted at Washington, D. C., twenty-four years ago. There are about 217,000 members in the United States at present. Limestone Lodge, of this city, has 117 members and is in a flourishing condition.

Two Hundred Plows to Be Sold.

Owens & Barkley will sell single and double shovels, turning and hillside plows very, very low. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

t23
Dress Making.

Misses Amelia B. Wood and Mattie Davis' rooms are on West Court street, second floor, above H. C. Hubbard's. Patronage solicited, work done promptly.

Masonic Notice.

Stated meeting of Mason Lodge No. 343, F. and A. M., this evening at 7 o'clock. Work in first and third degrees. Visitors invited.

JAMES H. SALLER, W. M.
JAMES K. LLOYD, Sec'y.

Pithy Points From Washington.

Whisky selling and whisky drinking are alike detrimental to the morals of any community, to say nothing about religion.

The church ought no more to harbor the rum seller and the habitual whisky drinker in its portals than it would the out-breaking man or thief.

The church brings religion into contempt by pandering to this great enormity in the way of retaining whisky men in its membership.

No two things in the world are farther apart than rum and religion, and whisky and the rum power do more against religion and the church than all other evils combined.

From all the information we can get prohibition prohibits in every place where it has been adopted, and if it does not we all know the fault does not lie at the door of the temperance people.

One of the strongest proofs that prohibition does not prohibit, is the howl sent up by the whisky people that it does not prohibit, for if it did not they would not have a word to say concerning the matter, as it would be just the thing they wanted.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall St., New York.

Personal.

Mrs. L. W. Robertson returned Saturday evening from a visit at Frankfort.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Larue Thomas left Saturday to spend several days at Cincinnati.

Judge Wall and wife and Judge Coons and wife returned from Frankfort Saturday night.

Mr. L. W. Galbraith returned this morning from a trip to Frankfort and Hopkinsville.

Miss Anna Burgess, of Fern Leaf, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Burgess for a few days.

Miss Nannie Deforest Gault and Miss

Mattie Tarleton, of Murphysville, are visiting Mrs. J. M. Rains.

Harry S. Wood returned this morning from Philadelphia where he has been attending the College of Pharmacy.

Mrs. E. R. Blaine came in from Lexington Saturday evening on a visit to her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Frank S. Owens.

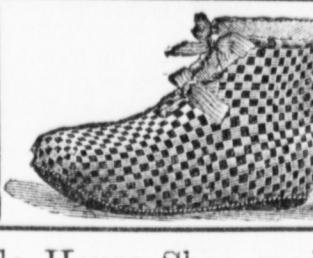
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Kneeream have returned from Ravenswood, W. Va., where they were called some time ago by the illness of Mrs. Kneeream's father.

Shackelford's Pharmacy.

Most attractive store in town—in "Cox Building." Fine old wines and liquors for medical purposes. Pure drugs, Toilet articles in great variety.

FOOT-WARMERS.

SEAMLESS



SEAMLESS

The most comfortable House Shoe made—the only Shoe combining warmth, pliability, durability and noiselessness. For sale at

Miner's Shoe Store.

FRANK MCCLANAHAN.

HENRY J. SHEA.

McCLANAHAN & SHEA,

DEALERS IN

STOVES, MANTELS, GRATES AND TINWARE.

Tin Roofing, Guttering, Spouting and Job Work of all kinds executed in the best manner by practical mechanics.

COOPER'S OLD STAND, 23 Second Street, Maysville, Ky.

>CHENOWETH'S<

PRESCRIPTION AND FAMILY

DRUG STORE

THOMAS J. CHENOWETH, Prop.

THOSE OWING

HOPPER & MURPHY,

The Jewelers will be given a chance on the Combination Ring worth \$300.00 for every dollar they pay, if paid by February 15, 1888. They also give a ticket with every dollar's worth of goods sold until February 15. Remember the 300.00 paid in cash if the lucky one prefers.

HOPPER & MURPHY.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

SPRING BOOM SIGNS AS YET ARE UNDISCERNABLE.

The Causes Which Delay the Return of Activity in Business According to R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade—Failures During the Week.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: It can not be said that business has changed for better or worse during the past week. Causes of recent dullness and depression in markets become more clearly visible; severe weather, prolonged strikes and reaction from last year's overhopefulness being prominent. The effects of speculation based on hopes of foreign war are made plain by preliminary accounts of January exports showing a loss of \$6,400,000 in breadstuffs, \$4,800,000 in cotton, \$1,300,000 in provisions and \$1,800,000 in oil, compared with January, 1887. But improvement is expected to appear in minor items, and partial returns for February show a better movement.

In any case exports do not sufficiently exceed imports thus far this year to balance interest and undervaluation so that sales of new bonds, of which \$70,000,000 have been issued and partly placed since January 1, appear to have brought in some reinforcement of foreign capital. The treasury has taken in \$3,300,000 in excess of payments this week, but money is in ample supply here and at all interior points reporting. The markets continue unusually stagnant and prices vary but little on the whole. The average prices of stocks has not changed half of 1 per cent. since the year opened.

The general average of commodities is less than an eighth of 1 per cent. lower than January 1, or higher than February 1, the natural advance of the season in some products being balanced by lower prices in most of the commercial staples. The shrinkage in exports forces slow reaction in wheat, 10,000,000 bushels less having gone out in seven months this year than last year. At date about 86,000,000 bushels remain for export in excess of supplies for seed and food, whereas last year's exports after this date were 50,000,000 bushels.

The general reduction in elevator rates is expected to help trading, and to benefit producers. Pork products have neither advanced nor yielded, though hogs are lower. Oil has declined one and a half cents, and sugar from one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent. The operations of the trust turn some to favor lower duties. The recent increase in confidence in tea has been lost, and coffee options are pressed for sale.

Butter is firmer for good grades, with no change in cheese. The large exports of cattle and beef in January are noteworthy.

The dry goods market shows great strength in cottons, though prices of many qualities are already high enough for one cent further advance in raw cotton; there is talk of further advances. The demand for woollens continue moderate, though better than it was, and wool is firm, but buyers are still unusually cautious.

The consumption of pig iron last year exceeded 6,800,000 tons, and all of iron, domestic and foreign, over 8,100,000 tons, but the shrinkage of 20,000 tons weekly in production barely keeps prices steady, and bar iron a cut by a large western establishment reflects the shrinkage in demand.

Prices are now \$1.50 lower than a year ago for pig, \$6 for bar, \$6 to \$7 for plates and \$7 for rails. Added to the light demand as a cause of weakness, there is the statement that the committee's tariff bill will reduce duties on ore to fifty cents, on pig iron \$4.50 and on rails to \$1.

The strike in the anthracite region causes much distress, but no prospect of speedy settlement appears. The Connellsville coke works shipped but 20,000 cars in January, against 25,000 last year, but the prospect of any agreement is considered gloomy. The two great causes of depression in iron manufacture, railroad wars and the cessation of house building in many cities, still affect the demand.

Railroad earnings for January show an increase but slightly greater than the increase in mileage. It is reported that western roads are losing \$1,000,000 per month through the war of rates, but only in comparison with the increased earnings which the advance in rates has secured for the past nine months. Managers meet this week to attempt a settlement, but little hope is expressed. No compact can entirely remove the consequences of building two roads where there is traffic enough only for one.

At St. Louis, Kansas City and other western towns low rates have caused a considerable increase in business activity, but at most points trade is reported quiet or dull, with unfavorable weather and impracticable roads commonly assigned as the cause throughout the west and southwest. In southeastern states business opens with bright prospects.

Business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 236; Canada, 37; total, 273; compared with 267 for the corresponding week last year.

Cannucks all Torn Up.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—An Ottawa special to the Times says: The settlement of the fishery question has already created an angry controversy between the government and opposition organs. Several official newspapers, guided by the tone of American dispatches, have little praise for Sir Charles Tupper. Others say they will content themselves with congratulating the commissioners on the conclusion of their labors until the treaty is published. The Liberals, or opposition papers, unanimously deplore the alleged result, a Montreal and Halifax newspaper accusing Messrs. Tupper and Chamberlain of willfully sacrificing Canadian interests.

Caught Between the Bumpers.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Feb. 20.—Last evening while the engine on the Bellefonte & Buffalo Run railway was shifting cars at Collins Brothers' furnace some boys climbed on the tank of the engine. In backing for a car Clyde Johnston, aged fifteen, was caught between the bumpers and his limbs so badly mangled that he died in a couple of hours afterwards. Several others were badly injured.

Phil. Sheridan as a Candidate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The World publishes several columns of interviews with prominent Republicans as to Gen. Sheridan's candidacy for the presidency. The interviews indicate that the general would make a strong candidate.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

A falling tree killed Samuel Haskins near Defiance, O.

Findlay, O., Republicans have started a Foraker club.

Reuben Scott was killed by a falling tree at Wabash, Ind.

The alleged lake under Morgantown, Ind., is shown to be a reality.

Kentucky Republicans want Hon. W. O. Bradley for vice president.

Martin Scott, wife murderer, was hanged at Deer Lodge, Mont., Friday.

T. C. Arnold, well known New Yorker, killed himself at St. Paul, Minn.

William Nordheim broke his neck by falling in a quarry at North Amherst, O.

A gas explosion in a furnace at Mt. Vernon, O., fatally burned Laura Serrndiel.

Mrs. Mu day was acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband at Lexington, Kentucky.

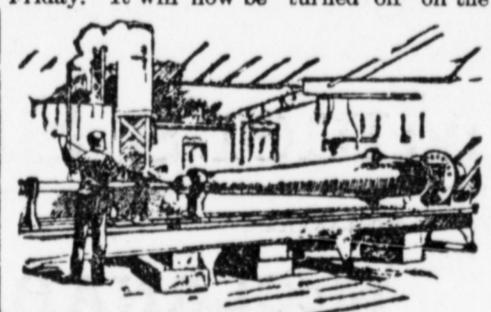
Miss Jennie Haralson slipped off a foot log over Wolf creek, in Carter county, Kentucky, and was drowned.

Mrs. F. W. Ambrose, of Urbana, O., took her life at San Diego, Cal., by slashing her throat with a piece of glass.

Thomas Waltham found Jim Blakeney in his bedroom with his wife, near St. Louis. Blakeney shot Waltham and one of his children. The wronged husband shot and killed Blakeney, and fell mortally wounded.

The Great Steel Gun.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 20.—The work of boring the great steel gun was completed Friday. It will now be "turned off" on the



THE BIG GUN ON THE LATHE. outside, after which the annealing process will be commenced. This will take three weeks. The gun will then be sent to Washington to be tested. The workmen claim that the steel is perfect.

Found Guiltless After Long Imprisonment.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 20.—About a year ago Daniel O'Day and his son John were arrested near Chattanooga, Tenn., on a charge of counterfeiting. Upon trial they were found guilty and sentenced to fifteen and ten years, respectively, in the Albany, N. Y., penitentiary. A short time ago two of the witnesses for the prosecution were convicted on the same charge. They confessed that the O'Days were innocent and that they had perjured themselves to secure their conviction. O'Day and his son were subsequently released. When the father reached home he found his wife dead and his younger son in jail.

Investigating Opium Smuggling.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Collector of Port John S. Hager has made a written statement, in which he states that he has inquired into the charges made in the press that large quantities of opium had been smuggled into this port during the past year, with a view to laying the latter before the United States attorney, but has been unable to formulate charges, owing to a want of personal knowledge of facts and names of witnesses. The collector disclaims all responsibility for the acts of the surveyor as that officer is appointed by the president.

Lighthouse-Keepers of the Lakes.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 20.—It was intimated here last night that advices from Washington are to the effect that all of the fifty-nine Republican lighthouse-keepers are to be headed. The first removals are to be made within a few days.

We Have no Use for Him.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 20.—Gideon Bureau, the queen's printer and provincial secretary, has left for the states. He is believed to be \$10,000 short in his accounts.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Indications—Fair weather, followed by light rains; slightly cooler; light to fresh winds, shifting to southerly.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for Feb. 18.

NEW YORK—Money 2 per cent. Exchange steady. Government bonds steady. Current sixes, (2) bid; four coupons, (125) four-and-a-half, 107½ bid.

The stock market opened fractionally lower than it closed last night on some selling by the room traders. Their offerings were soon absorbed by the bull traders and the market strengthened. By 11 o'clock prices had advanced ½ to ¼ per cent., but under a raid on Reading a part of the advance was lost by closing lower.

Car. & Quincy ... 128½ Mich. Cent. 813½ Central & Pacific ... 100½ Missouri Pacific ... 84½ C. C. & I. 53 N. Central ... 107½ Del. & Hudson ... 140½ Northwestern ... 108½ Del. Lac. & W. ... 130½ Ohio & Miss. 35½ Illinois Cent. ... 120½ Pacific Mail ... 35½ Lake Shore ... 91½ St. Paul. 76½ Louisville & Nash ... 59½ Western Union ... 78½

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, \$62.50; No. 2, 85½; CORN—No. 3 mixed, 5½; No. 2 mixed, 50½.

WOOL—Unwashed fine merino, 15½/lb; one-fourth b. o. d. combing, 23½/24c; med. um. delaine and combing, 24½/25c; bra'd, 18½/lb; medium combing, 23½/24c; deince washed, fine merino, X and XX, 26½/27c; med. um. clothing, 28½/30c; delaine fleece, 28½/30c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$14.00/14.50; No. 2, \$14.00/13.50; mixed, \$10.00/11.50; prairie, \$9.00/10.00; wheat, oats and rye str. w., \$5.50/6.00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, \$3.25/4.50; fair, \$2.50/3.15; common, \$1.25/2.00; steers and f. d. f. d. \$2.25/3.14; yearlings and calves, \$2.00/3.00.

HOGS—Select butchers, \$5.50/6.00; fair to good packing, \$5.00/5.50; fair to good light, \$4.90/5.25; com. n. \$4.00/4.50; culs, \$3.00/3.75.

SHEEP—Fair to good, \$2.50/3.40; common, \$1.75/2.25; lambs, \$1.75/2.25.

PIG.—Pigs at yesterday's prices; re-cleats, 80¢; ship. ship. 60¢.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, 92c; No. 2 red winter, 90½c; Mar. 8½c.

CORN—Mixed, 60½c; Mar. 8½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 12½/13½c; No. 2 40½c.

CATTLE—\$3.75/4.50 per 100 pounds live weight.

HOGS—\$1.50/1.75 per 100 pounds live weight.

SHEEP—\$1.00/c. 25 per 100 pounds live weight.

PHIL. SHERIDAN as a Candidate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The World publishes several columns of interviews of interviews with prominent Republicans as to Gen. Sheridan's candidacy for the presidency. The interviews indicate that the general would make a strong candidate.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

SPRING BOOM SIGNS AS YET ARE UNDISCERNABLE.

The Causes Which Delay the Return of Activity in Business According to R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade—Failures During the Week.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: It can not be said that business has changed for better or worse during the past week. Causes of recent dullness and depression in markets become more clearly visible; severe weather, prolonged strikes and reaction from last year's overhopefulness being prominent. The effects of speculation based on hopes of foreign war are made plain by preliminary accounts of January exports showing a loss of \$6,400,000 in breadstuffs, \$4,800,000 in cotton, \$1,300,000 in provisions and \$1,800,000 in oil, compared with January, 1887. But improvement is expected to appear in minor items, and partial returns for February show a better movement.

In any case exports do not sufficiently exceed imports thus far this year to balance interest and undervaluation so that sales of new bonds, of which \$70,000,000 have been issued and partly placed since January 1, appear to have brought in some reinforcement of foreign capital. The treasury has taken in \$3,300,000 in excess of payments this week, but money is in ample supply here and at all interior points reporting. The markets continue unusually stagnant and prices vary but little on the whole. The average prices of stocks has not changed half of 1 per cent. since the year opened.

The general reduction in elevator rates is expected to help trading, and to benefit producers. Pork products have neither advanced nor yielded, though hogs are lower. Oil has declined one and a half cents, and sugar from one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent. The operations of the trust turn some to favor lower duties. The recent increase in confidence in tea has been lost, and coffee options are pressed for sale.

Butter is firmer for good grades, with no change in cheese. The large exports of cattle and beef in January are noteworthy.

The dry goods market shows great strength in cottons, though prices of many qualities are already high enough for one cent further advance in raw cotton; there is talk of further advances. The demand for woollens continue moderate, though better than it was, and wool is firm, but buyers are still unusually cautious.

The consumption of pig iron last year exceeded 6,800,000 tons, and all of iron, domestic and foreign, over 8,100,000 tons, but the shrinkage of 20,000 tons weekly in production barely keeps prices steady, and bar iron a cut by a large western establishment reflects the shrinkage in demand.

Prices are now \$1.50 lower than a year ago for pig, \$6 for bar, \$6 to \$7 for plates and \$7 for rails. Added to the light demand as a cause of weakness, there is the statement that the committee's tariff bill will reduce duties on ore to fifty cents, on pig iron \$4.50 and on rails to \$1.

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